

SEA SWALLOWED BY  
YAWNING EARTH.MOUNTAINS WERE THROWN  
DOWN, ISLANDS SANK.

Port Townsend, Wn., Sept. 24.—Concerning the recent earthquake along the coast of Alaska, the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, educational agent for Alaska, writes as follows from Yakutat, under date of Sept. 17:

"The first shock was experienced on Saturday, Sept. 2, but being slight, caused no alarm. During the following five hours there were 52 distinct shocks, culminating at 3 p. m. in a shock so severe that people of Yakutat were hurled violently across their rooms, or if outside, they were thrown to the ground, while pictures fell from the walls and dishes and crockery crashed on the shelves, and houses rocked and swayed and whirled while the mission bell rang violently in the shaking church tower.

"Panic-stricken, the inhabitants regained their feet and attempted to flee to the hills, only to be again and again thrown to the earth; all the while shrieking, rolling and running they sought safety. Gaining the hills and looking seaward, they were transfixed with horror as they saw a great tidal wave, apparently a wall of water 30 feet high, approaching with the speed of a race horse, that would engulf their village and sweep away their homes. Before the shore was reached the earth opened in the bottom of the harbor and into this chasm the tidal wave spent its force and around it the sea swirled like a great maelstrom. This saved the village from destruction. The tide would rise 10 feet in the space of four or five minutes and in an equally short time go down again. The sudden fluctuations were frequently repeated.

"Tents were pitched on the hills back of the village and nearly the whole population is camping out, fearing that another tidal wave may come. From the 10th to the present there have been frequent shocks, one having occurred this forenoon.

"Near Hubbard Glacier, on Disenchantment bay, were encamped three miners, A. Fleur, W. Rook and J. W. Johnson, and a mile from them at an elevation of 64 feet above the sea, Moses T. Smith, Cox and sons, J. Falls and D. Stevens. When the heavy shock on Saturday, the 16th, was experienced, the Fleur party had rigged a machine and were taking the oscillation of the earthquake's waves, when without a moment's warning they were thrown violently across the tent. At the same moment a large fresh water lake back of their camp and about 40 feet from it, was split open and the waters were thrown upon the camp, and before the miners could regain their feet they were being swept out to sea. Then at almost the same time they were met by a tidal wave which picked them up and not only washed them ashore but over a hill 40 feet high, landing them on the crest of a divide.

"Regaining their feet, they ran along the crest with the tidal wave boiling and seething at their feet alongside the hill. Afterwards one of the party found his baggage and clothes one and one-half miles up on a mountain side, where the wave had left them. Great spruce forests for miles along the shore were uprooted, broken into pieces and massed into great piles. Large rocks, weighing 40 tons or more, were rolling over one another down the mountain like so many pebbles.

"Hubbard Glacier, with its two and a half miles of sea front, thousands of feet thick, extending for miles back of the summit of the mountain, broke from its moorings and with a grinding roar that shook the surrounding hills moved bodily from a half to three-quarters of a mile, into the sea. A large creek, 15 feet wide, down whose bed outcrops were rushing, was flooded so that miners were unable to cross over to the camp on the opposite side. A few minutes later it had sunk back to its former bed and later was again an irresistible, raging torrent. Mountains were thrown down, the sea opened and portions of islands disappeared. The earth opened in many places.

"After the great shock had passed and the miners commenced preparations to get away, a boat with oars was found a mile up the mountain side, where it had been carried by the waves. With this another boat was secured that was floating on the bay.

"In these two small boats they started for Yakutat bay, forty-five miles away. The first night they made camp on a large moraine, one and a half miles from the mountain, but an earthquake during the night loosened a landslide that covered not only the one and a half miles of plains, but also their tent. Digging out the tent and provisions they again took to their boats. On the second night they were terrified by strange noises that issued from the earth and their tent was blown to shreds by the strange winds that seemed to blow from every point of the compass and as clouds were pouring down torrents of water they fled to their boats.

"Forcing their boats for 12 miles through fields of fresh forming ice, and 13 miles of rough sea, they at length reached Yakutat in safety. Rumors are afloat that a portion of Cape St. Elias and Khatka island have disappeared in the sea. Without doubt, when scientific exploration of the mountain St. Elias region is made there will be found many physical changes."

## New Dispensary Scandal.

Outz Ousted For Selling Con-  
traband Liquor.

Columbia, Sept. 23.—There was a considerable talk today about the dispensary sensation, although people are getting pretty well accustomed to such matters now. Chairman Miles, who suspended Mr. Outz, left the city on the early morning train for Spartanburg, and before leaving here he said:

"I don't care to have this matter exploited in the newspapers just at this time until the committee investigating the contraband business makes a report. But so far as Mr. Outz is concerned, I learned from good authority that he had been selling contraband liquor since the last meeting of the board. At that meeting you will remember that Shipping Clerk Black made charges that contraband liquor was being sold, which did not appear on his books. The board passed a resolution that such liquor should not be sold by any employee to anybody."

"As chairman I personally informed Mr. Outz and Mr. Douthit of the action of the board. Having heard last evening that Mr. Outz had violated these instructions, I called on him and asked him about it. He said that he had sold contraband, but did it because Mr. Douthit had said it was all right."

"I did not know until this morning that Commissioner Douthit had been doing the same thing, else I would have suspended him along with Mr. Outz. I called on him and told him that such action was contrary to positive instructions, but decided not to suspend him awaiting the action of the board at its next meeting in October."

"ARE RULES MADE TO BE BROKEN?"

Mr. Miles stated that the money received from the sales at the dispensary has been turned over to the proper authorities and properly directed. Mr. Thomas Collins is doing the work of Mr. Outz as bookkeeper to the commissioner, until the board of control holds its regular October meeting.

In regard to his suspension, Bookkeeper Outz writes The State as follows:

To the Editor of The State: I have been suspended as bookkeeper to the commissioner by Chairman Miles. Your publication of this matter was couched in such terms that some might be led to believe that the suspension was on account of dishonesty. I wish to say, however, in my own behalf, that no such motive, so far as I am informed, has been imputed to me. But the suspension was made because I sold a bottle of contraband gin to M. F. Nixon, in the absence of Mr. Douthit, the commissioner, acting for him and under the belief that this was a violation of the rules of the board of control, but if this is true, I was not aware of it.

I sold the bottle of gin for one dollar (\$1.00), and at once made proper entry of the same.

D. A. G. Outz.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 24, 1899. So far as this paper is concerned it may be said that charges against Mr. Outz were not known when the announcement was made; when Mr. Miles made his statement setting forth the charge that statement was promptly published.

Of the results of the latest shake up at the dispensary nothing can be foretold with any degree of certainty. It is said here and there that some who hold good positions are in imminent danger of losing them; others think that the whole thing will terminate very much as did the last affair. At any rate it is safe to predict that the proceedings of the next meeting of the State board will be well worth reading and will not be very pleasing to the friends of the institution as it stands.—State

## CAN'T ATTEND.

Gov. McSweney, though he wished very much to do so, finds that he will be unable to attend the national Export exposition in Philadelphia. He had hoped that he would be able to stop over there enroute home from New York, but his time will be too limited.

## BOMBARDED OLANGAPO.

Manila, Sept. 24, 11 45 a. m.—The United States cruiser Charleston, the monitor Monterey, the gunboat Concord and the supply ship Zafiro this morning attacked Olangapo, on Subig Bay. The war ships after briskly bombarding Olangapo landed 250 sailors, who destroyed the insurgent position. One American was wounded.

Lexington, Sept. 23.—The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter at 10 30 tonight in the case against White and Barry for the killing of N. H. Johnson at Batesburg in June last. Notice of motion for new trial entered on minutes of Court.

London, Sept. 25.—According to a despatch to The Daily Telegraph from Cairo, Gen. Lord Kitchener, governor general of the Sudan, is preparing for an immediate expedition against the Khalifa.

FIGHTING IN  
THE PHILIPPINES.INSURGENT KRUPP GUN  
DESTROYED.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Acting Secretary Allen of the navy department received a cable message from Rear Admiral Watson today giving a brief account of the engagement at Subig bay. It is dated the 24th at Manila and says:

"Mandora discovered heavy gun mounted opposite Kalaklan Point, Subig bay; exchanged shots with Charleston. Sent Charleston, Monterey, Concord and Zafiro with detachment of marines and sailors from Baltimore to capture and destroy. Attacked insurgent position 23d; after bombardment landing party carried entrenchments, dispossessed enemy and destroyed 16 centimeter Krupp gun. Casualties: Wm. Shepher, apprentice second class, Charleston, seriously wounded; Charles Hafke, coal passer, Concord, heat prostration.

"Insurgent fire very heavy, but poorly aimed. Enemy's loss unknown. Full report mailed."

The important feature of the engagement is the fact which is disclosed that the insurgents have been able to obtain Krupp guns. It was known at the time of the outbreak of the insurgents against the Americans that the artillery of the insurgents consisted of a few obsolete guns captured from the Spaniards.

Acting Secretary Allen says that it is evident the navy at Manila does not intend to allow any fort to be erected by the insurgents which can be reached by the ships, and he is convinced that the squadron under Rear Admiral Watson will be able to keep the shores guarded and repeat the lesson of yesterday if the insurgents are found to be operating on the coast.

MONUMENT TO MOSBY'S  
MEN.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 23.—Five thousand Virginians, West Virginians, old Confederates from nearly every Southern State, and men and women from as far North as New York witnessed the unveiling at Front Royal, Va., today of a monument erected by the survivors of Col. John S. Mosby's famous command to seven of their comrades shot and hung at that place during the war between the States. Jeb Stuart Camp of Confederate Veterans, of Berryville; Stover camp, of Strasburg; Turner Ashby camp, Winchester; Rosser Gibbon Camp, of Luray, and William Richardson Camp, of Front Royal, were in the procession. Over 200 of Mosby's men were in attendance, the largest numbers of members of this band which has been together since 1865. In the parade besides the organization named were the Warren Memorial Association and the survivors of the 43d Virginia regiment.

DREYFUS SUFFERS SERIOUS  
REACTION.

London, Sept. 25.—The Paris correspondent of The Standard says: "The excitement of meeting his children has produced a serious reaction in the condition of Dreyfus, and it is feared that it may be necessary to send him to Malta or Madeira."

## A NEW LYMPH.

Joliet, Ill., Sept. 23.—Irwin Fuller Bush, a young man of Joliet, was sent to Kankakee Asylum last March, pronounced hopelessly insane. Today, through treatment with lymph from glands of goats, Bush is at home completely restored in mind. The lymph was discovered by Dr. Roberts, a physician of Green City, Mo. Its application to cases of insanity was made at a Chicago laboratory, where Bush was taken last June. He has been subjected to injections of the lymph, showing steady improvement until he was discharged last Tuesday, cured.

The treatment is said to also arrest senility. Dr. Roberts has gone to Europe to lay his discovery before Prof. Koch, of Berlin, and other foreign scientists, with a view of having them adopt it in insane asylums there.

## ALL THE MINES COSING.

London, Sept. 25.—The Transvaal situation presents no new feature. Dispatches from Johannesburg this morning report a complete dislocation of the grand mining industry. The exodus continues, as all the mines are closing.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, a pro Boer organ, says: "Both president Steyn and Mr. Fischer (of the Orange Free State executive) inform me that the volksraad republics should stand or fall together. President Steyn said: 'Suppose we remained neutral and the Transvaal were conquered. It is not likely that we would be long permitted to stand outside British control. Let a rich gold field be discovered, and what would become of us?'"

## The Grant Wedding.

A Tanner's Granddaughter  
Made a Russian Princess.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 25.—The Episcopal marriage service, supplementing that of the Russian orthodox church that was observed yesterday, which made Prince Cantacuzene, Count Speransky, of Russia and Miss Julia Dent Grant, daughter of Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant and granddaughter of Gen. U. S. Grant, husband and wife, was celebrated at All Saints chapel here at noon today. The assembly of invited guests, notable for social and military distinction, made the ceremony one of the most brilliant ever witnessed at Newport.

The family and social connections of the bride gave to the wedding a military as well as a diplomatic character and the little church in which it took place was bright with blue and gold, the bridegroom's uniform easily outshining those of the home guard.

Right Rev. H. C. Potter, Protestant Episcopal bishop of New York, officiated, assisted by Rev. Dr. Nevins, of the American church in Rome, but in accordance with the laws of Rhode Island, Rev. Dr. Porter, of the Emmanuel church of this city read that portion of the service which legally united the distinguished pair.

On the altar and chancel were suspended a large number of baskets filled with orchids, intermingled with a chime of snowy floral wedding bells. Large garlands of bride's roses descended from the bells to two Italian columns, forming a bower which almost hid from view the bridal party as it stood at the altar. The only music was that of the organ, which gave out the notes of the Logiesgrin wedding march as the procession entered the church doors.

At the same time Bishop Potter and Dr. Porter, vested for the service, entered the chancel from the vestry, followed by the Prince and Honore Palmer, a cousin of the bride, who acted as best man by proxy for Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, who was unable to be present.

The bridal procession included only Miss Grant and her escort and the ushers, and there were no bridesmaids nor any maid of honor.

As the bride's father, at present, is with the army in the Philippines, her brother, Ulysses S. Grant, third, a member of the third class at West Point, acted in his place. Mr. Grant wore the full cadet uniform. There were eight ushers. Miss Grant was gowned in white. Her dress was severely cut, but of the richest white satin, with a sweeping train and veil of tulle.

She carried a shower bouquet of stephanotis and lilies of the valley and wore the gifts of the bridegroom, a corsage ornament of diamonds and enamel and rope of pearls. The prince, as he stepped down the chancel to meet the bride, was attired in the full uniform of the Chevalier Garde, brilliant with red and gold.

The reception at the Potter Palmer residence was one of the largest ever held in Newport. The bridal couple received under an immense flower arch, with Mrs. Grant and Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer standing on the right, while seated near was Mrs. U. S. Grant.

## Transvaal War News.

Joubet Counts on Fifty Thou-  
sand Men.

Cape Town, Sept. 25.—It is reported from Pretoria that Commander General Pie Joubet reckons on 18,000 Transvaal troops, 16,000 from the Orange Free State, 8,000 from Cape Colony, 2,000 from Natal and 6,000 Hollander, German and other volunteers.

## BOERS FOR WAR

London, Sept. 25.—A special dispatch from Pretoria says that the members of the volksraad, believing that the British notes are intended to gain time for the concentration of troops, urge the government to adjourn the raad immediately and to send Great Britain a note declaring that further mobilization will be regarded as an unfriendly act.

Trenches, earthworks and sand bag defenses are being erected in all the available approaches to the capital.

## BRITISH TROOPS ARRIVE

Durban, Natal, Sept. 25.—Seven hundred and fifty men of the Leicestershire regiment, 750 of the Royal Dublin fusiliers, 200 mounted infantry and the Eighteenth hussars, have arrived at Dundee, from Ladysmith.

Li Hung Chang, the eminent Chinese statesman, sends some advice to his friends, the Americans, on the Philippine question through the medium of an interview. His advice is to buy Aguinaldo off and end the war, then sell the islands as quickly as possible. He says Japan would probably be willing to become the purchaser and could take care of the obstreperous Filipinos better than any other nation. Li Hung Chang apparently has not a very exalted opinion of President McKinley, who, he says, "must be a sort of weak and uncertain man."

FILIPINOS CAPTURE  
AMERICAN GUNBOATKilled or Captured Officers  
and Crew of Eight Men.

Manila, Sept. 25.—4 30 p. m.—It is reported that the insurgents have captured the United States gunboat Urdaneta, in the Orani river, in the northwest side of Manila bay, where she was patrolling. One officer and nine of her crew are missing. The United States gunboat Petrel, sent to investigate the matter, returned and reported, that the Urdaneta was beached opposite the town of Orani, on the Orani river. She was riddled with bullets and burned, and the following guns, with their ammunition, were captured: One 1-pounder, one Colt automatic gun and one Nordenfeldt 25-millimeter gun.

The crew of the Urdaneta are prisoners or have been killed. Further details are lacking.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The gunboat Urdaneta, which was captured with her crew at Orani, about 25 miles from Manila, on the Bay of Manila, is a little craft of only 40 tons displacement, not much larger than a small tug. She was captured by the navy early in the war and has been on police duty in the bay for months past. The records of the navy department show that she was one of the boats of which the Oregon is the parent ship. That is, she was supposed to draw all of her supplies from the battleship, to be manned from the Oregon's crew and to act under the instructions of the Oregon's commander. According to the last reports to the department, the little boat was last May under command of Naval Cadet Welborn C. Wood, but the personnel of the crew is not a matter of record, being subject to frequent change. Wood was appointed to the naval academic course and was performing two years' service at the time of his capture. Naturally, the department officials are vexed that the difficulties of the negotiations looking to the release of Lieut. Gilmore of the Yorktown and his men should be added to by this last misfortune. Still there is no disposition to unnecessarily curb the junior officers of the navy who are rendering such gallant service in the Philippines.

No departure from the position on the monetary issue taken in the Chicago platform of 1896 is visible in the declaration of principles adopted by the Massachusetts Democratic Convention, which, besides nominating a state ticket, chose delegates to the next national convention of the party. The leading plank adopted declares that the platform of 1896, "like the Declaration of Independence, stands as a part of the fundamental code of democratic government." The financial plank of the platform is particularly reiterated, and the demand is renewed for "the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of sixteen to one." The war in the Philippines is denounced as one of "criminal aggression," and the demand is made that the islands and their people be declared free and independent. These are the declarations to which special emphasis is given in the Massachusetts platform. They indicate, as far as party pronouncements at this early date can, the position which the regular democratic organization in the leading states of New England will take in the campaign which will engage the attention of the country next year. Evidently the suggestion of a policy of moderation and compromise, which has been supported by some party leaders, finds little encouragement in the old Bay State.—Bradstreet's.

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Hon' W. D. Mayfield, ex State Superintendent of Education.  
Col. T. J. Lipecomb, Mayor of City of Columbia.  
Wm. Boyd Evans, Private Secretary to the Governor.  
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W. W. Harris, Clerk in Executive Office.  
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T. B. Clyburn, Chief Clerk in Comptroller General's office.  
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Henry Martin, Gen'l Secretary Y. M. C. A.  
Rev. W. W. Dugan, pastor of Washington St. Methodist Church.  
Rev. John M. Pike, Editor of "Way of Faith."

## Preparations For Dewey.

New York, Sept. 24.—All the general preparations for the reception of Admiral Dewey are now completed, and only a few minor details are left to be settled. The majority of these cannot be attended to until the admiral has arrived and his wishes have been consulted.

All the sub-committees have about finished their work and have presented their reports to the general committee.

Work on the Dewey triumphal arch is rapidly being pushed and the arch will be in proper condition in plenty of time. Today while some workmen were raising the figure of a sailor to the top of a pedestal, a Broadway car ran against one of the guy ropes of the derrick, and derrick, statue and workmen fell over on top of the car. There was a slight panic among the thousands of people watching the structure from the sidewalks, but the police finally restored order. No one was hurt and the figure of the sailor was but slightly damaged.

Greenville, Sept. 22.—There was a disastrous explosion at the Mills cotton mill at 5 30 a. m. today. The steam chest was wrecked, a large hole was made in the roof of the engine and the surrounding machinery and fixtures were badly disarranged. No one was in the room when the explosion occurred. If the engineer and the force putting in a new engine had been present it is sure there would have been one or more fatalities. The explosion was caused by water getting in a steam pipe. The steam chest was completely ruined, a section of casting weighing several hundred pounds being blown off and through the roof, which is a high one. The chest will have to be practically rebuilt, and the damage will foot up into the thousands.

## American Prisoners Held.

The Filipinos have not made good their offer to surrender the American prisoners, and they have not sent an officer to meet Major Gen. Otis, as promised.

Nothing further has been heard from the rebel officers who conferred with Gen. MacArthur recently and returned to their own lines.

Several weeks ago The Record published a letter from one of the most reliable firms in New York asserting that the actual facts about the size of the cotton crop and the demand for cotton goods warranted a price of eight cents a pound. It looks as if that firm knew what it was talking about and the farmer who holds his cotton will get a good price for it.—Columbia Record.

The Eastern Illinois Company is aiding the movement for good roads by transporting at cheap rates crushed stone for the improvement of Illinois county roads. Some time ago a company was formed at Mokena to crush the stone taken out of the bed of the Kankakee river. A large and powerful crusher was put into operation and since its installation it has been running full time. The crushed stone is loaded on cars and delivered along the line at very low rates.

Atlanta, Sept. 24.—Six companies of the Twenty-Ninth Infantry, which was recruited at Fort McPherson, left today for San Francisco. The route is over the Atlanta and West Point via Meridian and the Southern Pacific. Col. Hardin, with headquarters and six companies, left for the coast four days ago.

The company which owns the roller mill at Denmark is contemplating the addition of a rice milling outfit and a cotton seed oil mill.

The Manufacturers' Record says the demand for flour milling machinery is still brisk, and getting brisker in the south.